

THE PANOLA LYNX.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Editor.

Saturday March 21, 1846.

NOTICE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor of the Lynx. This is important to us.

To-day we publish the Act of the Legislature to change the labor of convicts in the penitentiary. This is what the Mechanics contended for, and their wishes have been gratified. They can now go to work without apprehension of collision with convict labor.

Texas Senators.—Gen. Houston and Gen. Rusk have been elected by the legislature of Texas, United States Senators in Congress.

Our Female School.—It really affords us much satisfaction to state that the female school in this place under the control of Mrs. Patton, promises to be crowned with a success far above our expectations. We are glad to find that the number of scholars is daily increasing, which affords the clearest proof of that lady's capacity to conduct a female school of the highest order.

John H. Pleasants, formerly the distinguished editor of the Richmond Whig, has been killed by young Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer. Pleasants was one of the best political writers in the south. The whig party has lost one of its brightest stars, in the going down of Pleasants.

What is Democracy?—Richmond Whig.

It is that which can lay whiggery very low.—Oxford Organizer.

Let it repeal the tariff of 1842, and establish the sub-treasury—let it lay our commercial policy (under which the country is so prosperous, and under which democrats are reaping where they never sowed,) at the feet of the English nation by way of purchasing the whole of Oregon and it will lay itself very low. That's all.

Jefferson Davis.—We stated last week that this gentleman seemed to have dodged the notice question when the vote was taken as we did not see his name recorded at all. We may have committed an error, and perhaps did, but the Organizer will do us the justice to believe that it was not intentional. We were misled, if misled at all, by the Appeal, where we saw the vote, and Davis' name was not recorded in that paper. The Appeal must have been wrong, as we have subsequently seen the name of Davis recorded in the affirmative in other papers.

Verily, democracy is a rain-bow thing. "British gold, and British whigs." These are democratic house-hold words. The first words the younglings of the locofoco family learn to lip are, Vitish Vigs, and Vitish Cold. But oh, ye blazes!—shine and wonder—let the people stand from under—while Bob Walker's great Report, is a text book in the British Court. Suppose this honor had been paid to the Report Tom Ewing made, or any doctrine whigs proclaim, or British statesmen preach the same, the democratic indignation would burst in wrath over the nations. But now,

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and now we wont charge that the democracy are the British party. Oh no, but where ever you see the British party in this country you won't see no whigs. But still there is a British party.

Charcoal Roads.—We ask the attention of our readers to an article which we publish to-day from the Memphis Eagle, on the subject of Charcoal roads. After reading that article attentively and duly weighing the testimony in favor of roads of that description, the mind can scarcely find room to doubt that they would be of the utmost importance, to a country like that of western Miss. A charter for a charcoal road from here to Delta passed the Legislature, and also a charter for a rail-road connecting the same points. We believe the two acts are so worded that if the commissioners accept one charter they forfeit the other, so that if both roads could be constructed, these charters will not now allow the construction of but one. It is then for the commissioners to determine which charter they will accept, and this election should in our opinion, not be made until the relative costs, feasibility, and usefulness of the two roads are cautiously and diligently compared. The cheapest plan, if any can be accomplished, will, under existing circumstances be the best, for an expensive one cannot now enlist the approbation of the country, and of course

in the absence of it must fail.

As far as we have heard an expression opinion about these proposed roads, we are convinced that every man with in thirty miles of this place would be in favor of a charcoal road, and the mass of the people whose interests could be affected by it, would either contribute money or labor towards its construction. Even such a road as that would be a desideratum in our commerce, which to be appreciated, must be felt. The necessity of such a road is admitted by those who would prefer a rail-road. The cost of a rail-road although it would be comparatively cheap on the proposed route, would certainly cost more than twice as much as a charcoal road, and intelligent men are found who assert that a rail road after it had been completed, would not be as valuable and as convenient, and would not tend so effectually to promote the prosperity of the country as a charcoal road. They say that if we wish to build a rail-road, it would be better first to make a charcoal road, and then if a rail-road must be built, it would be easy to lay the railing on that road, already graded and bridged for the purpose; and if a rail-road could not then be completed, the road would answer all the purposes of communication with the Miss. river. We do not intend to express any preference at present for either plan, but make those remarks by way of directing public attention to it.

Congress.—We have nothing late from Washington. The Intelligence of the 23rd ult. contains the debate in the senate on the notice question, but it is so long that we cannot give even a synopsis of it. The notice will pass the senate in a modified shape. Mr. Webster in the course of his speech, said he wished to know what the administration intended to do. He could not, he said, remain silent much longer. If the administration intended compromise he wished to know it—if it intended to go to war, he wished to know it, so that the senate might know how to act. He did not see how the administration could negotiate about Oregon when they claimed the whole of it, and intended to take no less.

Free Trade.—The National Intelligence in reply to an article in the Washington Union says:—

Do the sages of the "Union" not know that, in one year from the opening of the English ports to foreign grain, the teeming plains and peasant labor of continental Europe, from the Baltic to the Black sea, and from the Danube to Cape Finisterre, would send more corn to England than all her hungry millions could eat, and at prices below those which we could deliver it at our barn doors? Has not Germany, out of her ordinary production, undersold us in our own ports? And what chance should we stand against her and other nations of the continent, with their energies employed in a common rivalry for the British market?"

Lord Ashburton during his speech in parliament on the subject of importation of foreign corn into the Kingdom and Free Trade generally, said:—"But the supply must not be expected from America; and we could not have a better proof of this than the fact at this moment American corn could come here, through Canada, at a duty of four shillings; and yet if the returns were examined, it would be found that nine-tenths of the foreign corn in England was from the Baltic, though the duty on corn from its shores was fifteen shillings a quarter. This was entirely owing to the low price of labor in the north of Europe." These facts seem to be enough to stop the "jubilant raptures" of free trade men in America. It is here stated that nine-tenths of the foreign corn in England is from the Baltic, paying too, a duty of fifteen shillings, while the same article from the U. States by way of Canada only pays four shillings duty & yet there is none in England.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—A collision took place recently between two armed parties of whites and Indians near Muscoday, in Wisconsin. The Indians fired without effect, when the whites returned the fire and killed four. Gov. Dodge communicated the facts to the Territorial Legislature, who passed a resolution calling upon the General Government for troops to protect them. The Indians, it seems, had previously stolen a canoe, for which they were pursued and beaten by some whites.

In Sweden, it is no uncommon thing to see the men employed in knitting stockings while the women may be seen spinning wool weaving, heating the oven, and teaching the children to read, all at the same time.

Congressional Districts.—The following is the division of the counties of this state into congressional districts:

1st District.	2nd District.	3rd District.	4th District.
Tippah, DeSoto, Pontola,	Monroe, Coahoma, Octibbeha,	Winston, Madison, Newton,	Adams, Green, Lawrence,
Tishamingo, Tunica, Pontotoc,	Chickasaw, Sunflower, Lowndes,	Attala, Leake, Scott,	Amite, Hancock, Marion,
Marshall, Lafayette, Itawamba,	Yalobusha, Carroll, Noxubee,	Holmes, Neshoba, Rankin,	Claborn, Harrison, Perry,
	Tallahatchie, Choctaw,	Washington, Kemper, Hinds,	Copiah, Jasper, Simpson,
		Issaquena, Lauderdale, Warren,	Covington, Jefferson, Smith,
		Yazoo.	Franklin, Jones, Wilkinson.

From the Memphis Eagle.

CHAR COAL ROADS.—Of the vast importance to the business of our city of good roads leading a hundred miles into the interior in several directions to the heart of the fertile cotton region, a good portion of whose business is lost to our city by the impassableness of the roads at the most important period of the year, all intelligent men must be sensible. Good home-spun turnpikes are every way more advantageous to the general interest, than the more extravagant and whirling rail-road system. They may do to connect large cities between which there is immense trade—but for farming purposes good substantial turnpikes are far more valuable.

The recent Legislature enacted a Bill incorporating the Somerville and Memphis Turnpike Company, books for the subscription of stock to which we understand will soon be opened by the Commissioners.

We desire to draw the attention of the commissioners, stockholders, and public generally, all of whom are interested in the construction of this enterprise, to the system of charcoal roads now coming in vogue in several parts of the union with great success; being said to be much cheaper, better, and more durable than the McAdamsed roads, the construction of which is not practicable in this region, nor indeed is any other system apart from wood, either charred or in its natural state. Of the success and method of constructing these roads the following letter addressed to a gentleman of this city by an intelligent gentleman of Ohio, and the extract annexed from the Ohio, Cleveland Herald, give much information:

BATAVIA, CLERMONT CO., OHIO, Feb. 14th 1846.

Dear Sir:—I have purposely delayed writing to you relative to our experiment of the Charcoal road, until time had tested the work; particularly until after the break up of the winter. I am now glad to inform you that the result of the experiment has been thus far eminently successfully. Our road has been used for two months; in the course of which time, the weather has been wet, then excessively cold, and that followed by a break up, rendering the common roads impassable for a loaded wagon; although the road now is almost knee deep on both ends of our charcoal road, the latter remains as firm and solid as a stone-road. Indeed it is the general opinion, and I concur in it, that had a coating of McAdamsed limestone been placed there of the same thickness, and under the same unfavorable circumstances—it would have been cut through—our road, you may remember, was constructed on a piece of swampy ground, the worst that could be found, and no previous preparation of grading or ditching was made; at present it is smooth, the upper surface pulverised and packed hard. The farmers of the vicinity who use the road, and are more competent to judge of its durability and utility than myself, believe the plan far preferable to a stone road; and as an evidence of their sincerity, have forwarded petition to the Legislature now in session, for a charter to construct a road of this kind from Batavia to Hillsborough, 30 miles. I see from the papers, that the desired law has been passed, and it is probable the stock will be taken.

You are aware that charcoal rot, and as it is an excellent non-conductor, the ground beneath our road did not freeze, consequently, the break up, usually so injurious to stone roads, when the frost comes out of the ground, had no sensible effect on our road.

I have in conclusion no hesitation in expressing my opinion, and it is the opinion of all other conversant with the subject, that charcoal roads in flat countries, wet and in the woods, is decidedly preferable to stone.

Yours Respectfully, &c.

THO'S. L. SHIELDS.

The following is from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald:

"Timber from six to eighteen inches through, is cut twenty-four feet long, and piled up lengthwise in the centre of the road about five feet high, being nine feet wide at the bottom and two at the top, and then covered with straw and earth in the way of coal-pits. The earth required to cover the pile, taken from either side, leaves two good sized ditches, and the timber although not split, is easily charred, and when charred, the earth is removed to the side of the ditch, the coal raked down to a width of fifteen feet, having it two feet thick at the centre and one at the sides, and the road is completed."

A road of this kind is now being made in the Cotton Wood swamp, near Blissfield, in Michigan. From the writer above quoted, we learn that about seventy rods are completed, twenty of which have been used for the last seven months and the balance for three months; and as it is on the great thoroughfare west, and as, in addition, on an average, sixteen heavy loaded teams, to and from Ashery, pass over it daily, it has been very well tried during the winter and spring, and yet there is now no appearance of ruts, but it presents an even, hard surface.

The road is said to become very compact, and to be free from mud or dust. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey and Mr. Newton, an engineer, who inspected the Blissfield road above mentioned, state that they passed over it the morning after a rain.

"At each end of the different sections of the coal road, the mud on the causeway was belfy deep, where there was that depth of earth; and nearly or quite half an axle-tree deep where logs were broken; when, on the coal road, there was not the least water standing, and the empress of feet of horses passing rapidly over it, was like that made on hard washed sand, as the surf recedes on the shore of the lake. The water is not drained from the ditches, and yet there are no ruts or inequalities in the surface of the coal-road, except what is produced by more compact packing on the line of travel. We think it is probable that coal will fully compensate for the deficiency of limestone and gravel in many sections of the west—and where a road is to be constructed through forest land, that coal may be used at fourth of the expense of limestone."

The Mississippi at Jackson, Miss., remarks:

We understand it is in contemplation to build a charcoal road from Panola, in Panola county, to Delta, on the Mississippi river, in the county of Coahoma. The road will pass through a large body of the state and school lands, thus greatly enhancing their value. We trust the charter will be granted by the legislature, and that the work will progress without delay. The experiment of charcoal roads has been tried with success in Illinois and Ohio, and such a road is in progress of erection between the far-famed Salt River and the city of Louisville. We wish to see the experiment tried in Mississippi, not doubting its entire success.

DEATH BED ADVICE OF WALTER SCOTT.—When Walter Scott was dying, he called his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart, to him and said, "Lockhart I have but a few minutes to speak to you. My dear, be thou a good man—be virtuous—be religious—be a good man. Nothing else will give you comfort when you lie here." The death bed is the revealer of the heart.—No man gives unwise advice or bad counsel here.

COUSIN.

Gentle cousin—never more. Can't thou be as heretofore Like a star of purest beam, In the sky of love's first dream.

I could see thy beauteous clay, In the dark ground laid away, And forgetfulness, like night, Robe thee ever from my sight!

I could close those eyes to sleep— And they ne'er should wake to weep! And those lips so full of bliss, The grave worm should only kiss!

Gentle cousin—never more, Look upon me as before! For thy glance can never light The dark chambers of my night!—R.

Col. Benton's Speech.—Mr. Benton concludes his great speech on the Oregon question as follows:—

The notice is a peace measure, and can operate no way but beneficially. It will give us the immediate and exclusive possession of one half the contested country, with the right of possession until the title to the whole is decided. This will separate the people, and keep peace among them; and will bring to conclusion this aged and barren negotiation, which has produced no fruit in thirty years. It will change the condition of parties, and make the British

themselves desire negotiation. As long as things remain as they are, they are content. They have the exclusive possession of three fourths of the country, and the joint use of the remaining fourth. This is all they ask, and more than they ask, in the way of territory. They have the free use of the river, and its harbor, for the export of their furs, and the importation of goods from Europe and Asia, without paying of duties: this is all they could ask in the way of navigation. They have law for the government of their people: we have none; and, more than all, they have an excuse for not complying with the Ghent treaty—and excuse which must fall them as soon as the notice takes effect, and leave them under the necessity of evacuating the country, or violating a treaty, for the execution of which we hold their order. As things are, the British are content. They want no change. The joint convention, while it stands, gives them all they ask, and more too. They fear its termination—they fear the notice!—but they are not going to make war for the notice. It will make them treat, not fight.

The times are propitious to negotiation; cable adjustment. The two countries are not at peace, but in good humor with each other. So far as I can see, both governments are for peace. The question is free from exasperation. No circumstances attend it which inflame the blood, excite the passions, rouse resentment, or involve the point of honor, more difficult to be settled than a question of property. We should take advantage of this propitious state of time and temper, to settle the question while it is free from exasperation. If the joint convention continues, exasperation must ensue. Collisions must take place between the British and Americans mixed up together. These collisions must involve the two countries. The angry passions will be roused on both sides, and friendly negotiation, now so natural and so easy, may become difficult and impossible. I believe the only effect of the notice will be to accelerate negotiation, and to convince the considerate and thinking men of each country that the time has come for final and amicable settlement. Under those convictions I vote for the notice; but I also vote for it under the full conviction that it is our right, and duty, to give it—that Great Britain has no right to take offence at it; and that so far as it depends upon me, it shall be given regardless of consequences.

An act to change labor of convicts in the State Penitentiary and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the principal keeper or superintendent of the State Penitentiary, at Jackson, under direction of the board of Inspectors, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to erect suitable buildings by the labor of the convicts now or that may be hereafter confined in said Penitentiary, for the reception of an engine and machinery for manufacturing coarse cotton and woolen goods sufficient for the labor and employment of eighty hands.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said principal keeper or superintendent under the direction of the board of Inspectors shall procure suitable engines and fixtures with the funds now on hand, and employ the same in putting such machinery as is now in the Penitentiary now in operation.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the sum of \$4000 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn by direction of the board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts to be applied to the purchase of such additional machinery as may be suitable for manufacturing coarse cotton and woolen goods, and that said principal keeper or superintendent, be and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, under the direction of said board of Inspectors, to purchase such additional machinery.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all said machinery be kept constantly at work and in operation, and as much labor applied to the manufacturing of coarse cotton and woolen goods, as can be advantageously employed for that purpose.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all the nett proceeds of said institution, after putting the said machinery into operation shall be applied to the payment of the State of the above sum of \$4000, unless the next legislature should direct an extension of machinery therewith.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent shall have power and is hereby required to sell the manufactured articles on hand to aid in the proposed change of labor.

Approved, March 6, 1846.

PRINTER'S TOASTS.—The following are somewhat good:

By C. H. McDonald.—Babies: Pocket editions of humanity, issued periodically in sheets, and displayed in small caps.

By J. McMahon.—Father Miller:—He wanted to put the world to press before the day of publication.

THE MORMONS.—Speaking of the removal of these people, the St. Louis Republican states that the ten or twelve hundred who have already crossed the river from Nauvoo "are encamped on Sugar Creek, Iowa, seven miles distant. Among them are the Twelve the High Council, all the principal men of the church, and about one hundred females. They were several days and nights in getting across the river. It is the plan of the leaders to send this company forward as a pioneer corps. They are to proceed about five hundred miles westward, where they are to halt, build a village, and put in a spring crop. They are to remain there until those who follow in the spring reach them, when another pioneer company will start for a point five hundred miles still further west, where they will stop, build a village, and put in a fall crop. The company remaining behind will, in the spring, move on to this second station; and in this manner they hope to accomplish the long journey which is in contemplation. Many of those who now go as pioneers are to return, so soon as their crop is in, for their families. There is in a spirit of romance about this arrangement for their journey—an apparent indifference to the sufferings which they must undergo—a confidence in the plans and orders of their church leaders—which must attract some portion of the public sympathy, even though it be undeserved. Their future journeyings will be observed with interest."

The following concluding remarks in the opening speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL in the British House of Commons are in a spirit which may be quoted as worthy of emulation by men in high public stations every where, and not less in this country than in any other:

*** "The conduct of Government is an arduous and difficult undertaking. I may, without irreverence, be permitted to say, that, like our physical frame, our ancient constitution is 'fearfully and wonderfully made;' that it is no easy task to ensure the harmonious and united action of monarchy, aristocracy, and a reformed House of Commons.

These are the objects which we have attempted to accomplish, and I cannot think that they are consistent with a pure and enlarged conservatism. [Hear, hear.] Power for such objects is really valuable; but for my own part I can say with perfect truth that, even for these objects, I do not covet it. It is a burden far above my physical, infinitely above my intellectual strength. The relief from it with honor would be a favor and not a punishment. But while honor and a sense of public duty require it, I do not shrink from office. I am ready to incur its responsibilities; to bear its sacrifices; to affront its honorable perils; but I will not retain it with mutilated power and shackled authority. [Cheers.] I will not stand at the helm during the tempestuous night, if that helm is not allowed freely to traverse. I will not undertake to direct the course of the vessel by observations taken in the year 1842. [Loud cheers.] I will reserve to myself the unfettered power of judging what will be for the public interest. I do not desire to be the Minister of England; but while I am Minister of England I will hold office by no servile tenure. [Loud cheers.] I will hold office unshackled by any other obligation than that of consulting the public interest, and providing for the public safety. [The right honorable gentleman sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.]"

FROM HAYTI.—By the fast-sailing barque Hecla we have advices from Port au prince to the 10th instant. The projected invasion of the Dominicans has been abandoned for the present, the army of the North having refused to march. The war excitement has been the main prop of Pierrot's administration; and now that there is a prospect of peace, formidable opponents are menacing him with another revolution, and the severance of Hayti into two new States is talked of.—New York Sun.

SMOKING SEED CORN.—I wish to remind your readers that if they would save their young corn next spring from the depredations of squirrels, mice, birds, &c., to prepare for smoking their seed according to the following recipe: Leave a few husks on the seed ears, so that they can be hung up in the smoke-house, and smoked with the hams; or hang them up in any dry place, and before planting dip the end of a stick in tar, set fire to it, and holding it under the corn, give it a thorough smoking. I have tried this for three years, and have saved many times my subscription to the paper by it.—[S. L. C., in the Prairie Farmer.

Among the laws passed by our Legislature, is one for the more perfect security and protection of married women and their property. It authorizes them to make contracts, acquire and dispose of property; a record of their real and personal estate is to be made in six months from the passage of the law, and afterwards in one year after acquiring property. The law is now in force.